

## LATEST CABLE NEWS.

## Relations Between Germany, Austria and Russia.

## IMPERIAL VISITORS.

## Russian Honors to Minister Maynard.

## THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

## Arrest of Prominent Turks in Roumelia.

## GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

## [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 29, 1879.

Chile and Peru have signed the Geneva Postal Convention.

It is stated that King Alfonso will leave Arcahon to-day (Friday) for the Ecuador.

Hamer, the pedestrian, started for America to-day, to participate in the walking match.

The Times' Cleveland despatch says the shipments of iron on Wednesday included a small quantity of pig for America, which is quite a novelty in the trade.

A renewal of the floods is reported from various parts of England and Wales. Reports of the harvest are daily more deplorable. At several places there has been thirty hours' steady and continuous rain.

Mr. Hone, a prominent Irish amateur, takes a team of gentlemen cricketers from Ireland to America to-day. Mr. Hone has written to Mr. Daft proposing that the Irish gentlemen meet the English players either at Philadelphia or New York for a match.

The Standard learns that the United States government being desirous of making some observations relating to longitude at Land's End, the offer has been made of such assistance as the Astronomer Royal is able to afford to the American officers sent on this duty.

RUSSIAN HONORS TO AMERICANS.

The Russian authorities at Odessa had prepared a grand reception for Mr. Maynard, the United States Minister, and the officers and crew of the United States steamer Wyoming, and ordered that public establishments should not accept any payment for expenses from the Americans. Mr. Maynard, however, was obliged to leave Odessa before the principal fête took place, in consequence of a meeting of the diplomatic body in Constantinople.

BRITISH FARMERS FOR TEXAS.

The Manchester Guardian reports that the farmers who sailed from Liverpool yesterday in the steamer Helyett for New York are from Northern Yorkshire and Durham. They are of various classes, ranging from the small tenant farmer upward. Several of them can command a capital of from £500 to £1,000, while some others have entered into partnership, one group having raised a capital of £1,200.

GERMANY, RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—"The tone of the German official press has been less irritated against Russia during the last day or two." The Vienna correspondent of the Independence Belge states that the Czar will arrive there on the 2d of September.

The Grand Duke Vladimir and Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, visited the Emperor William at Potsdam on Wednesday.

Count Andrusy, said the whole of Wednesday in the company of Prince Bismarck, at Gastein.

The occupation of the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar by the Austrians will take place on the 8th of September. Five thousand men will occupy Preboj, Prepele and Tacklidia.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The Times' Paris correspondent reports that the government has declared itself ready to appoint special commissioners to act in concert with American commissioners for negotiating a treaty of commerce between France and the United States.

The Telegraph's Paris despatch says:—"The Laverne announces that a demonstration in favor of the returning communists is being organized at Narbonne."

The Times' Paris correspondent says it is highly probable that the seventh clause of the Ferry bill will be rejected unless a compromise is effected, which seems probable.

The Standard's Paris correspondent states that M. Gambetta's plan for inducing the Council General to bring a pressure to bear on the Senate, by voting resolutions favorable to the Ferry bill, having failed, he now advocates an agitation in favor of the bill among the masses.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

A Constantinople despatch says:—"At the sitting of the Turco-Greek Commission on Thursday (to-day) the Turks will announce that the Porte accepts the line of frontier indicated by the protocols of the Berlin Congress. It is probable Turkey will come to an arrangement on all points at issue, but reserve the question of Janina for the decision of the International Delimitation Commission."

The Edinburgh Scotsman's London correspondent hears that the Foreign Office has decided to appoint a British Consul at Janina.

THE VATICAN AND GERMANY.

The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at Rome says:—"Mr. Roncetti, the Papal Nuncio, reports that he has had a favorable interview with the secretary of Prince Bismarck, but as Germany lays down certain limits to her concessions Mr. Roncetti asks for larger powers in the conduct of the negotiations."

FOREIGN TRADERS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A meeting of the foreign ambassadors was held at Constantinople this week, to discuss a project of the Porte for making foreigners liable to the law relating to trade licenses. It was decided that such a change was impossible before a complete understanding had been arrived at between the ambassadors on the subject. The English merchants at Constantinople have protested against the contemplated imposition of trade licenses.

ROUMELIAN TURKS ARRESTED.

Intelligence has been received at Sofia that 240 influential Roumelian Turks have been taken prisoners in the Rhodope Mountains, charged with forming a conspiracy to attack Philippopolis. The affair caused great alarm at that city, as it was feared that it might serve as a pretext for the re-entry of the Turkish troops, now concentrated at Adrianople, into Eastern Roumelia.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

The Standard's Vienna despatch says:—"The object of the visit of the Czar to Sweden is to endeavor to induce the King to maintain neutrality in the event of serious complications with the Pan-Slavists arising. It is said the

Czarowich has already unsuccessfully sought the support of two of the great Powers." The Standard's Vienna despatch says:—"Advices from Odessa announce that all military officers there have been placed under police control. This action has provoked serious disorders, in which several policemen were beaten by soldiers. Four officers have been arrested for instigating the disturbances."

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

The Geneva correspondent of the Times telegraphs:—"The St. Gothard tunnel is rapidly approaching completion. Four thousand men are now engaged upon it and fresh hands are being taken on daily. Eleven hundred and thirty-five metres remain to be bored. The tunnel will probably be finished by the end of the year. The Montebello branch will be commenced on October 1, and its completion is expected to be simultaneous with that of the main line."

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

RUPERRA THE WINNER OF THE GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 29, 1879.

The sporting world is excited to-day over the defeat of Lord Epsom's celebrated filly Whist of Fortune by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's chestnut colt Ruperra. The race in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, in a dash of a mile and three-quarters, the colt carrying 122 lbs. and the filly 121 lbs., including a four-pound penalty for winning the Oaks. Whist of Fortune up to to-day has been a favorite for the St. Leger, and was backed for immense sums at the short price of 6 to 4 against her. Her defeat this afternoon created quite an excitement in the betting market, and the betting orders were so numerous that the odds against her were largely increased and Sir Beys, the Derby winner, improved in public estimation. The following is the

SUMMARY.

The thirty-seventh year of the Great Yorkshire Stakes of 10 sows, each, to forfeit, and 3 only to the fund declared by the first Tuesday in January, 1875, with £500 added, for foals of 1875, to run at three years old, on the 22d of August, 1879, at Epsom, in the Derby or Grand Prix de Paris to carry 7 lbs., of the Oaks or any three-year-old stakes, value 1,000 sows, 4 lbs. extra; maidens allowed, the second in the Derby (excepted), the owner of the second to receive 100 sows, and the third 50 sows, out of the stakes. One mile and three-quarters (104 sows, 16 of which were maidens).

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## INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

TWO BANDS OF REVOLUTIONISTS—ENRAGED MEASURES ADOPTED.

HAVANA, August 29, 1879.

Two bands of insurgents have made their appearance, one in the Holguen district and the other in the district of Santiago de Cuba. The band at the former place is about 100 strong, but the strength of that at the latter place is not known. They are not headed by chiefs of any importance. Captain General Benicio has taken energetic measures to put down the insurrection. All the available troops are pursuing the insurgents.

## MUTINOUS INDIANS.

THE DISSENTS OF THE CANADIAN BANDS—SITTING BULL'S STATUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1879.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that the trouble reported among the Canadian Indians has been anticipated by the Canadian authorities for some time and their preparations for maintaining order have been made accordingly. The mounted police are said to be very vigilant and they understand every movement made by the discontented Indians, so that it is reasonable to suppose that no considerable number can openly hostile to the authorities governing the Canadian Northwest Territory. Six weeks ago this subject engaged the attention of our government, when it was reported that the British Indians had invaded our territory in search of game. It was alleged in defence of this act that thousands of our Indians had fled to Canada, including Sitting Bull and his warriors, and that the British Indians, who were hunting grounds invaded by refugees, thought it no harm to pursue the buffalo wherever found. Secretary Schurz said then that the day was not far distant when the Dominion officials would find themselves compelled to use superior force in preserving the peace. In fact, he said, this was admitted by the white settlers and realized that they were being crowded year by year into narrower limits. To this cause of discontent is now added the presence of American Indians, who have been driven from their homes and foment troubles which were unknown before they sought an asylum north of the United States boundary. The Secretary then expressed the opinion that the Dominion officials would find themselves compelled to use superior force in preserving the peace. In fact, he said, this was admitted by the white settlers and realized that they were being crowded year by year into narrower limits. 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